NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GOEDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND ROITOR. OPPIOR N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS

PERMS, cash in advance.

FEE DAILY HERALD, 2 comb per copy, 37 per cansum.

FEE DAILY HERALD, cory Saturday, at 6½ costs per

CHE WERKLY HERALD, cory Saturday, at 6½ costs per

CHE, or 35 per cansum; the European cellion, 24 per cansum, to

case part of Great British, or 25 to any part of the Orationest, both

indicate postage.

FOLUTIALY OGRESPONDENCE, constaining import
cat mass, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used soli to

British postage.

PARTICULABLE BROUMERD TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACE
AND PACE
CANS REPER AND PACE
CA ADVERTISEMENTS removed mery day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BOADWAY THRATER, Breatway-King CHARMING-BREED'S GARDEN, Broadway-ROBERT MACAIMS-ISLE

BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY-VICTORING-THE SECRET-BUBTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Heads and Tame-Buston's New York Dissectory for 1856-Clook-maken's dar-Trip to Niagara.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Still Waters Bun

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-THE LITTLE WOOD'S MINSTREIS, 444 Broadway-Ermorian Pen-

BOCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Broadway STAKSFUREAN

Bew York, Thursday, January 10, 1856.

We published yesterday accounts of six fatal parts of the country since the advent of the new year, and we to-day give the harrowing particulars of a catastrophe the like of which has not been known since the wholesale slaughter at Bar legton on the Camden and Amboy railroad. The mets are given on the first page of to-day's paper. It appears that owing to some defect in the track, the Albany morning express down train for this city yesterday afternoon, came to a halt at the crossing at Montgomery Cove, a few miles below Poughkeepsie while standing motionless upon the track the Poughkeepsie up train came along at full speed, and dashed headlong into the Albany train, smaching to fragments one car, and nearly demolish ing another. A brief warning of the impending danger had been given the occupants of the cars and several of them succeeded in making their escape in safety: but the majority of them remained to receive the full force of the territic shock, and to be baried amid the rubbish of cars and the fire and scalding water of the locomotive. Three persons were killed outright, and twenty-two were frightfully scalded or otherwise wounded, many of whom cannot recover. Among the wounded we observe the names of Daniel Lord, J. D. Gott, Abel Briant Mr. Bogart, Miss Gardner, Mr. Pond, Jas. Ludium and a colored woman named Catharine Howell, all of this city.

We are greatly befogged as to the doings of the House of Representatives yesterday. As far as our report extends no progress had been made towards an election of Speaker. One of our correspondents, however, informs us that Mr. Clingman was ready last night to offer a resolution adopting the plurality ruie. Should be present it as a party measure the election of Mr. Banks is certain.

In the State Senate yesterday, notice was given of bills to amend the charter of this city and re-organize the police force. In the Assembly the session was spent in personal explanations and unsuccessful voting for Speaker. In the evening a small party of both factions of the democracy held a caucus, but adjestred without accomplishing anything.

Unusual bustle and excitement prevailed yesterday at the offices of the United States Marshal and the United States District Attorney, and at pier No. 3 North river, where a large crowd collected netwithstanding the intensely cold weather, to wit pess the departure of the steamship Star of the West, in which it was conjectured a party of filibasters would take passage for Nicaragua. Armed ments, a posse of the Mar shal's deputies boarded the steamer, and instituted search among the passengers and cargo tor filibusters and materiel of war. Five unlacky individuals were arrested upon suspicion of designing to violate the neutrality laws, when, nothing for each ring to warrant the detention of the vessel, was allowed to depart on her voyage. It is said that Colonel French will be arrested to-day, in accordance with the threat of Mr. McKeon. The Star of the West took out a fair complement of passengers, among whom were one hundred and fifty men engaged to work upon the Transit Company's dock at Virgin We give elsewhere a graphic account of the scene upon the pier, together with the official documents which passed between the authorities in reference to the search of the vessel and the arrest of the suspected parties.

Succeeding the snow storm of Saturday nightthe effects of which are still felt throughout the country, in the almost total interruption of travelwe have been visited by weather resembling that of the meridien of Greenland. Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, the thermometer marked five degrees below zero. This morning, at one o'clock, the mercury was at zero -a slight improvement. But we have it mild compared with other sections. At Marietta, Ohio they have it at eleven degrees below zero; at Spring field, Mass., fourteen below; at Cleveland fourteen below; while at Hartford, Conn., the thermometer touched twenty one below-The North and East rivers are filled with floating ice, and the ferry boats have great difficulty in crossing. The Delaware river is closed. The rail south are in a dreadful condition, and immense quantities of mail matter have accumulated at various points.

The first meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. Twenty-two ballots were taken for permanent President, without effecting an election, when an adjournment was carried. The exam ple of the zanys at Washington seems to be caught up eagerly by our deliberative bodies, big and

The Know Nothings of Pittsburg elected their candidate for Mayor yesterday by a handsome majority over both democratic and fusion competitors.

The Convention of the Veterans of the War of 1812, which has been in session at Washington, yes terday resolved itself into a society, to be styled the " United Brothers of the War of 1812." After se veral addresses had been delivered, the meeting adjourned, to re-assemble at the capital on the 8th of January next.

There was another rise in the price of beef yes terday, as will be seen by our report of the transact tions at the drove yards. All the animals on sale were purchased at an advance of one-half to one cent per pound, and the supply was not equal to the demand. There is said to be a scarcity of beef all

over the country. The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen completed their organization last evening, by electing Edward T. Backhouse President on the fortieth ballot. Mayor Hall delivered his annual message, a synops's o which may be found in another column.

The case of the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of the Central Park was again adjourned yesterday, for the ninth time. It now stands

over till the 21st instant. The new Board of Councilmen commenced busiand referred to a special committee, praying that made by the sovereign people.

the seat of F. J. A. Bool, of the Thirteenth district. be declared vacant, upon the ground that Mr. Bool was an alien, and had never received naturalization popers. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department sent in a communication to the Board, asking permission to put runners on engines, and employ horses to draw them during the snow. He was enthorized to do this, the cost not being beyond two thousand five hundred dollars. The Board adjourned

1,500 bales, the market closing quite firm. Flour pened dull at the previous day's prices, but closed with a firmer feeling and with sales at a slight ad-vance. Wheat was firm; a considerable sale of Western red was made at \$1 97\frac{1}{2}. Corn was easier at the opening, and closed with mere firmness on the part of holders. About 20,000 bushels of rye were sold for export. Pork sold to a fair extent, at \$15 50 a \$15 75 for mess. Clear mess scarce and wanted for shipment to California, for which market a small sale was made at prices ranging between sugars, and sales of 200 hhds. Cuba, 650 boxes and 200 bbls. clarified, were made, at rates given in another column. The sales of coffee were limited. There was more freight offering for English ports, and about 10,000 bbls. of flour were engaged for Liverpool, at rates ranging from 2s. 6d. a 2s. 9d. a 3s., chiefly at 2s. 9d. There were, also, fair engagements to London and Antwerp at full rates.

The Presidential Question—Movements and Prospects of the American and Democratic Parties.

We give this day the first of our miscellaneous Presidential chapters for the year 1856. From the perusal of this our readers will, in a measure, be prepared for the various movements of parties and politicians henceforth, to the meeting of the Know Nothing National Councils of the 18th and 22d of February, and the Democratic National Convention at Cincinpati of the first Monday in June.

First and most conspicuous in our present chapter are the proceedings and the address of the late State Council of the orthodox American party at Philadelphia, which are very interesting. They show that with the repudiation of the twelfth section of the national platform of the State Council, under the lead of Mr. Johnston, last summer, the American brotherhood in Pennsylvania became a divided party, and that it so continues to this day. This division throughout the State, upon the slavery question, satisfactorily accounts for the success of the democratic party there last fall. The wing of the American party whose proceedings are before us, is the twelfth section, or national branch of the order-the division which they repudiate is the Johnston and Seward faction, which controlled the policy of the party in the fall election. Read the address and the accompanying explana-

How these two factions are to be re-united it will be for the approaching national Councils at Philadelphia to consider. It is their affair, and not ours. One thing is quite certain, to wit: that without a re-union in Pennsylvania the Know Nothings will have no better chance of carrying that State than the State of Illinois. If they cannot effect a satisfactory compromise, however, with the Johnston division, this twelfth section or old native American branch very coolly intimate that they will at least be avenged by falling back upon the democratic party. Ominous warn-

Singularly enough, the United American Councils of the city of Richmond, Virginia, deliberately laid the twelfth section under the able, at about the same time that the orthodox wing of the Order in Philadelphia were making the same twelfth section the test of brotherly communion. This is very curious, indeed. But the Richmond Whig informs us that these united city Councils in question, in thus abandoning the twelfth section, have outraged the sentiment of the thirty five hundred American voters of Richmond, and that the proceedings of the same united Conneils therefore, practically amount to nothing but a ridiculous experiment of the flunkies of John Miner Botts. Very weil. We leave you, brethren of the Order, North and South, to compare notes and settle your balances, if possible, at Philadelphia. From time to time we have given you the benefit of our best advice, the result of some experience and observation in political affairs, and we have nothing further at present to submit.

Coming next to the democratic party, it will be seen from the democratic extracts in the general chapter aforesaid, that Mr. Buchanan, thus far, is decidedly ahead of all his rivalsthat Cass and Douglas are out of the way, and that Wise, of Virginia, goes for Buchanan The extract which we republish from one of the late letters of John Van Buren, threatens the introduction of the Syracuse trouble into the grand Sanhedrim at Cincinnati, which may be productive of mischief. The difficulty experienced in effecting a democratic re-union at Albany on a common candidate for Speaker of the Assembly, gives some color of reality to these threats of the Prince; but when we remember that the central organ of the softs, since the original publication of the Prince's letter, has declared that the said softs will go to Cincipnati prepared to ratify any platform, however strong, on the south side of the nigger question, we must conclude that the Prince and his threats have been laid upon the shelf, together with the venerable Buffalo candidate of Lindenwold.

The great stumbling-block to both factions of the New York democracy at Cincinnati will be the man. If Pierce, Marcy, Cushing or Jeff. Davis should be nominated, the hards will retire in disgust; and if Dickinson, Wise, Cass, Douglas or Bright should be the nominee, the softs will unquestionably pack off again to Buffalo by the first train. Believing, too, that a primary object with the Cincinnati Convention will be the re-union and harmonious cooperation of the New York democracy, (including the forty thousand hards that have been for a year or two working with the Ame rican party,) we apprehend that some such man as Buchanan, or Dallas, or Hunter, or Cobb. in no way mixed up with our New York demo-

cratic squabbles, will be the only alternative Lastly, the article which we take from a Troy cotemporary on the prospects of the Presider tial issue, provided it shall be carried from the people to the House of Representatives at Washington, is worthy of consideration by all parties concerned. If seven weeks, more or less, are required, under the present division of parties in this Copgress, to elect a Speaker, how many months will It take to get a majority of the States in the House of Representatives, upon any one of the three highest candidates carried up from the people for President? We dare say, however, that an election sufficiently decisive for all constitutional purposes, will be

Commercial Prospects for the Yess. Mr. Secretary Guthrie, in his Treasury Report, more than hints that, in his opinion, the year which has just commenced must be an unfortunate one for the mercantile world. The war, he thinks, must unsettle commercial and financial affairs abread, and the disturbance must be felt here as well as elsewhere. On the other hand, the foreign bankers in their annual circulars rather take the contrary view, and anticipate good times. The question is neatly put in one of these circulars:--"It remains to be seen," the writer says, "whether the United States, as a partner in the European community, enjoying the use of borrowed capital, will prevail over the United States as an independent producer of own and cotton, or vice versa.' He decides the question in the affirmative, on the ground that the profit we shall reap from the sale of our produce will be larger than the loss we shall suffer in consequence of the contraction of trade and withdrawal of capital caused by the war. There can be no doubt but last year had a

beneficial influence upon American commerce. It was a wholesome year. When it began, con fidence was low. Eighteen months of stringency had broken up unsound bouses, and frightened all. A scantcrop-had alarmed even foreign countries, accustomed to draw their supplies from us. A general distrust of the railway system, springing mainly from a prevalent belief that the chief lines of the country were corruptly managed, had shaken the character of the most widely diffused class of securities, and bred a general reluctance on the part of capitalists to embark in new enterprises. American shipping had not been profitably employed. Industry was generally slack Work was scarce. People looked to the future with timidity and apprehension. But these very drawbacks, under whose anspices the year fifty-five was ushered in, had their advanage. Under their nettles lay the old flower. In measure of the seeming perils of the future, grew the caution of the public. Men gathered their means together and housed it. Those who had stocks sold out and bought cheap land. Those who usually took half a million of spring goods from England wrote down a quarter, and shut their doors. Others suppressed their annual ball, and burst into habits of Spartan trugality by only wasting a couple of hundred a month. Thanks to these measures the banks contained \$17,400,000 soon after New Year, the imports for January at this port fell off seven millions, and for the whole quarter January-March, nearly twelve

For the first quarter of the year, no marked change took place, and a better feeling began to prevail. True, the exports of produce were maller by a fourth than those of 1854; but this still left a large margin of gain. Gold was coming in freely from California, and the specie export was not heavier than usual in January and February. The spasmodic efforts of the Allied governments to supply their troops with necessaries created a large demand for American shipping, breadstuffs and provisions. By the beginning of April, a feeling of comparative security began to spread. It was suddenly and happily checked towards the close of April by the revival of large exports of gold. Over five millions of gold were sent abroad in May. This temporarily put a stop to speculation, and threw money so freely into the banks that their line of dis counts actually exceeded a hundred millions

during the dog days. About the same time, it became certain that the crop would be ample and generous. That the foreign world could consume it, could not do without it, was quite certain. Enterprises which had been abandoned in 1853 and 1854 were resumed on the strength of this promising symptom. In the West especially, men who saw before them the most undeniable of all tokens of prosperity, embarked in commercia operations with hardihood. There was but little change in the securities which are usually dealt in by stock gamblers at the Brokers' Board here. But all solid adventures received a startling impetus.

It was hardly given before the country was recalled to its partnership in the company of nations by an alarm from France. Gold was being bought up at a premium by the Bank of France. Such a policy, pursued steadily, must in time compel the Bank of England to suspend specie payments. That our banks would be forced to follow the example for their own protection, was not to be questioned. Hence a sort of panic-not wholly unreasonable-arose here, and checked the tendency towards clation produced by the crops. In the course of a few weeks the excitement and the unnatural policy of the Bank of France were brought to an end. Our fears died with them. The year closed pleasantly on a moderate business, fairly profitable, on an easy money market, and a pretty general faith in destiny and the future.

The net balance sheet of the year for the port of New York, which may be taken as a criterion of the trade of the whole country, shows that we received from California some fifty-eight millions of gold, against about fifty-seven and a half in 1854-of which we sent abroad rather more than in 1854-say forty millions, leaving eighteen to ripen here. Or domestic produce we sent abroad from New York \$63,588,000, against \$58,233,000, a clear gain of over five millions; whereas we imported only \$157,862,000 against \$181,755,000, a decrease of over twenty-four millions. These figures indicate a most healthy condition of

The fate of the year 1856 brings on the question we quoted above from a trade circular. We may-indeed it is not unreasonable to suppose we shall witness monetary revulsions in Europe-banks suspending, merchants breaking, money in demand. Nor is it at all to be doubted but we shall feel the recoil of these convulsions here. A suspension of specie payments by the New York banks-a very likely contingency of the present year-might, and no doubt, in the prevailing ignorance of the true principles of currency, would create a terrible panic. Many men would doubtless fail from having lost their wits through fear. Many enterprises would doubtless be orippled by the timidity of bankers and money lenders. Much alarm would throb through the country How long a period would clapse before men came to their senses and discovered the real harmlessness of bank suspensions, cannot be stated with certainty. But when they did, is is not to be questioned but they would find the country in a highly prosperous state. No extravagance, no senseless speculation, no overweening expansion is going on. Trade is as cautions, as sound in this January as it was in last, It is estimated that \$81,000,000 worth of breadstuffs and provisions will be shipped in the fiscal year 1855-'56, against \$36,696,131 in 1854-'5, and \$68,701,921 in the famine year 1846-47. Added to the cotton crop, which will be large, it will swell our exports of domestic produce to over \$60,000,000 more than last year. Meanwhile our industry is prospering and will receive a new stimulus from Mr. Guthrie's new tariff. Gur ships are prefitably employed. Labor is abundant, the demand for it inexhaustible. Altogether, notwith standing the gloomy-shadow of the war, the prospect for the year is bright and encourag-

THE PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.—The fellowing figures show the regular daily Saturday circulationof the Nuw YORK HERALD for the year 1855:-

	Daily		Daily
Saturday	Printed & Sold.	Saturday	Printed & Sold.
Jan. 6	50.140	July 7.	55,440
18		14	
20		21	
27	49,410	28	
Jeb. 3		Aug. 4	
10		11.	55,660
17		18.	54,246
24		25.	54,480
March 3		Sept. 1.	55,920
10		8.	
17		15.	
24	54,210	22	54,900
31	55,680	29.	
April 7		Oct. 6.	
14		13	
21	53,520	20	
28		27	55,200
May 5		Nov. 3	67,720
12		10	57,120
19	59,520	17	
26	54,860	24.	
June 2		Dec. 1	60,600
9	54,960	8	57.850
16	54,480	10	56,640
23		22	

This gives us a solid increase of eight thousand in one year; and bad we presses of the capacity to work off thirty or forty thousand an hour, instead of from ten to twelve we doubt not our daily circulation now, instead of being hard upon sixty thousand, would run up to the brilliant figure of a hundred thousand. In order to embrace within our columns the latest news from all quarters, we have been compelled to delay going to press to so late an hour in the morning that it has been impossible fully to supply the upper sections of the city in season for an early breakfast. Between some new form of an extra lightning press, and something in the way of rapid stereotyping, we do not despair yet of compassing a hundred thousand copies of the HERALD between three and seven o'clock in the morning. It is enough for the present that our advertisers and subscribers increase as fast as we can supply their wants; and we think we can promise them that, with the superior organization of our establishment. and with the tremendous events that are before us, involving the affairs of the whole civilized and savage world, the New York HERALD will, for the future, continue to be, as it is and has been, the leading daily exponent of passing events, and the most popular newspaper of the age. We stand now neck and neck, if not a little ahead, of the London Times; and our subscribers are drawn from the most active, enterprising and influential business classes in government and in society, including all creeds, all nationalities, all parties, and every quarter of the Union and the globe. Such are the substantial realizations of the independent programme upon which this journal was started twenty years ago-and our course is still

Democratic hard shells, let it be remembered that notwithstanding we have, according to Professor Meriam, passed through the twelfth section of the present cold cycle, the democratic soft shell State Convention for the appointment of delegates to the Oincinnati democratic national gathering meets in Syracuse to day. Let it also be remembered, that although Syracuse is one of the coldest places in the United States south of Ogdensburg, the soft shells, since their defeat last fall, have become amiable, conciliatory, hungry and warm in the democratic cause; and then, hards hells. you will experience no surprise if your soft brethren adopt the flat-footed platform of the Nebraska bill. Think of "the cohesive power of the public plunder," amounting to seventyfive millions a year, and prepare for democratic barmony, niggers or no niggers. A special message or messenger from Washington will fortity the brethren against these cold winds of the North.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Soft Shell Democratic State Convention SYRACUSE, Jan. 9, 1856. The State Democratic Convention meets at the City Hall o-morrow, to elect delegates to attend the National Convention at Cincinnati. But few delegates have ar

Pittsburg and Allegany City Municipal Elec-PITTSBURG, Jan. 9, 1856.

Mr. Bloghem (American) was elected Mayor to-day, by 286 over Irwin (democratic), and 474 over Volz (fusion-ist). The anti-Know Nothings have a majority in the

The Allegany City municipal election was also held to lay, and the citizens' candidate (Mr. Adams) received a

mall mejority for Mayor. The Convention of the Veterans of 1812.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1856. The Old Soldiers' Convention re-assembled this mornng. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee, to consist of one from each State, to frame a constitution for the "United Brothers of the War of 1812." into which the Convention is resolved.

After an address by Judge Woodward, of New York, on the subject of invalid pensions, some eloquent remarks were made by the President, Judge Sutherland. The usual complimentary resolutions passed, and the Convention adjourned, to meet again in Washington on the 8th of January, 1867.

New Jersey Legislature. Transion, Jan. 9, 1856.
No organization of the House took place to-day, neither

Fire at Bellows Falls, Vt. BELLOWS FALLS, Jan. 9, 1856 The building occupied by J. G. Flint, peg manufacturer, and Wm. Stone, planing mill, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$3,000. Partially insured.

party being ready. A vote for Speaker will probably open

Fire at Syracuse.

A dwelling house on Geresce street, owned and occu pied by James M. Taylor, was destroyed by fire this evening. Insured in Montgomery County Insurance

pestructive Fire at Newport, R. 1.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 9, 1856 The Toure House, at Newport, belonging to Charles Devens, Jr., together with two dwelling houses adjoining, oward by Robert D. Coggeshall and Mrs. Geoffrey, were destroyed by fire last night. The Touro House was insured in Providence for \$10,000.

Marine Disaster.

The bark Emma F. Chase, of Portland, from Cardenas, arrived at Holmes' Hole to-day, laving had forty-four hogsheads of molasure washed overhoard, and sustained considerable damage, in the gaie of the 6th inch

NICARAGUAN FILIBUSTERS.

arture of the Star of the We for the Mearaguan Army, under Council-man Kerrigan, en route for fan Juan-Ar-rest et Five of the Fillbusters-Interesting Correspondence-Anticipated Arrest of Col.

Last Tuesday morning information was received at the United States District Attorney's office that a large num-ber of men would leave on the 9th inst., by the steamship Star of the West, for Nizaragua, where they were to join the forces of Gen. Walker. The affidavits of the parties who furnished the information were taken, stating that they believed these men were enlisted for Nicaragua, and that they had been organized for a warlike expedition to The persons named in these affidavits as the offer one of Kinney's leading men ; Capt. Francis V. R. Mace professor of military tactics; William Littlefield, Charles Smi h, Thomas Craig, Robert Love and J. Price. All o were, it was firmly believed, in reality recruits for Walker. Information of these facts was immediately sent to Washington, and the following letter was addressed to the United States Marshal by Mr. Joachimssen, Assistant I nited States District Attorney-Mr. McKeon being con

fined at home by sickness :—
U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,) Sire—From reliable sources, I am led to believe that the steamer Star of the West, for San Juan 8, 1856.

Sire—From reliable sources, I am led to believe that the steamer Star of the West, for San Juan de Nicaragua. Will carry a portion of the detachment of the invaders of the State of Nicaragua. You are the executive officer of this district, and I have to request that you will use the legal as well as the moral influence of your position and of the powers of your office to prevent these persons from leaving. Very respectfully yours.

A. T. Hillyes, Eq., U.S. Marshal.

On the receipt of the foregoing the United State.

On the receipt of the foregoing, the United States Mar-shal held himself in readiness to prevent the departure of the alleged filibusters. Meantime Mr. Joachimseen obtained warrants of arrest from Commissioner Stillwell vits. While these preparations were in progress, the Assistant District Attorney received the following letter from Mr. Taomas I ord, President of the Accessory Transit received from Mr. Joseph R. Mall, and which we sub-

received from Mr. Joseph R. Mail, and which we join:

Office of the Accessory Transft Company, New York, Jan. 9, 1856.

Hon. J. McKron, United States District Attorney:

Dear Fire—I beg to hand you enclosed a copy of a letter from J. R. Mail, on the subject of payment for the passages of some one hundred and twenty-live persons, who prefer to go out in our ship to-day. As the letter enclosed contains all the information we have of the passeggers referred to, we can see no objection to taking them. If, however, you have any such information as would reader their going out in our ship a violation of any laws of the United States or any treaty obligation, have the goodness to send it to me by the bearer, and thereby oblige your most obedient servant,

THOS. LORD, President.

The following is the enclosed letter referred to by Mr

Mr. Morgan:— New York, Jan. 8, 1856.

PERR Six—One hundred and twenty-five mechanics and laborers, anxious to proceed to Nicaragua, but being unable to pay their passages, have called upon me to assist them. They agree to pay their passage money upon arrival. The government of Nicaragua being heavily in my debt, I am prepared to offer a bill on sight, payable in Granada, for the full amount. Please provide the bearer with the necessary tickets.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH R. MALL.

Accompanying the foregoing was the following:—

Mr. J. R. Mall:—

Mr. J. R. Mali:

Mr. J. R. Mali:

Siz.—You ask me the question, "Will I accept a bill as above alluded to?" I answer, I will accept your draft in favor of Charles Morgan, on order, for \$4,000.

PARKER H. FRENCH.

To the letter of Mr. Lord, Mr. Joschimssen replied as U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, 1

Sire—Your note and enclosure were received about half-past II A. M., and when I was about to go to Court. Mr. McKeon, I regret to say, is detained at home by indisposition, and it becomes my duty to reply to you. The letter of Mr. Mail, and its endorsement by Mr. French, indicate that the men proposed to be sent out in your ship to-day are connected with the parties whom the President has proclaimed to be the invaders of the State of Nicaragua. I have other evidence showing that the intention of the parties is not that of being laborers, but that they are part of an organized armed expedition. I have also evidence that sundry persons belonging to that expedition have already had tickets issued to them in a manner varying from the regular course of business. Such arrangements, if carried out, I must look upon as infractions of the laws of the United States. Very respectfully,

Acting U. S. District Attorney.

THOMAS LORD, Esq., President of the Accessory Transit Company In addition to the parties named in the affidavite, Mr. Jeachimssen was prepared to arrest, if it should be deemed necessary, the 125 laborers referred to in the letter of Mr. Lord, and to seize the vessel for a breach of our neutralify laws. Not having received any answer from Washington in reply to his statement of the particulars graphic despatch to the Attorney General yesterday

MOTRING:

U. S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1856.

Affidavits are being made which require the detention of the Star of the West. Send order by telegraph. She sails at 3. The time presses. Mr. Makeon still sick.

CALER CUBING, Attorney General, Washington.

To this Mr. Joachimssen received the following reply

John McKhov, Feq., U. Sa District Attorney, New York:

Yours by telegraph of this date received. The President has ordered Capt. Riggiow to arrest and detain the Star of the West on your series, and desires you to accomproper proofs.

C. CUSHING. on proper proofs.

C. CUSHING.

Thus samed with all the authority and power of the law, Mr. Joachimssen, accompanied by United States Deputy Marshal Thompson, and officers De Angelis, Horton, Ryer, Weekes and Miller, started from the District Attorney's office about two o'clock yesterday atternoon for pier No. 3, North river, from which it was advertised the Star of the West would leave precisely at three. The captain of the vessel was not there to receive them on their arrival, but his place was filled by the Purser who afforded them every facility for the proseention of their search after the suspected fillbusters. He showed them the list of the passengers, upon which were found the names of Lieut. Kneass, Captain Mace, and three others, all of whom were arrested on a charge of being engaged in a hostile expeneutrality laws. The hundred and twenty-five spoken of by Mr. Lord were permitted to go on their passage on the representation of the officers of the vessel that they were laborers employed by the Transit Company for the completion of their wharf at Virgin Bay. To prevent any communication with the vessel or any person from leaving it during the search and examination of the passengers, the gang planks were removed, and a thorough investigation was prosecuted. The egents of the expres companies showed them freight lists, but the vigilant officers failed to discover munitions of war, or anything

that bore a warlike appearance upon them.

While aboard the steamer, Mr. Joachimsten was informed by Mr. Ogden, one of the directors of the company, that in consequence of the letter from the District Attorney's office, the arrangement with Mr. French had not been completed. On being acquainted with this important fact, and finding the manifest all right, Mr. loachimssen informed the officers of the steamer that they were free to leave. During the visit of the Assistant District Attorney ar

the Deputy Marshals there were between three and four hundred persons assembled on the pier. Of these about a hundred were military caps, and, it was reported intend shortly to join the forces of General Walker They were considerably amused by the scene enacted on board the vessel, and although some what less boisterous than the crowd which assembled there on a similar occasion, about two weeks ago, the United States officials were evidently not in the best order among them. Such flattering e-guomens as "old pudden head" were freely bestowed upon them, and the President denounced as "a humbug" for interfering with hose on board was Councilman Kerrigan, who, it may be remembered, was one of those who figured so largely to the affair of the Northern Light. He informed a few per. sons confidentially that he had about fifty men with him that he was their captain, and that he was going to Nicaragua to assist General Walker. This time, however, be was not interfered with, and went off rejoicing at his escape from the officers. As the steamer left the dock he a cended the paddle box, and was greated with nine frothe President. A portion of the crowd remained on the whart till the vessel disappeared down the Bay.

It is not at all improbable that the one hundred and twenty five laborers will join Gen. Walker. We have no reason to doubt that they are engaged by the Transit may, when they get down there, prefer to emuley then selves in building up a State; and if they should do no, it will be difficult to prevent them from entering the Nicaraguen army for that purpose.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Joachimssen, the assistant or

the District Attorney, informed several gentlemen, a few colonel Parker H. French would be arrested the morning of the day after the saving of the steamer. Colonel French will consequently be arrested this morning. The charge made against him for a violation of the neutrality laws must now be substantiated before the proper tributal. The first proceeding will be by a bench warrant. It will be necessary to show that he has been personally encerned in fit ing out in this city, "a warline or invasive expedition against a frieadly Power, at peace with the United States."

It will be remembered that the District Atterney in a

The following is a list of the passengers on the Star of the West, amorget whom is Mr. Van Dyke, bearer of de-patches to Nicaragua, and Col. Whosler's private secre-tary:—

of the Animals-Supply of Pork for New York-Price of Pigs in St. Louis-What the cash Sales do for the West-Railroad Travel-Situation and Growth of Indianapolis

-Its Trade and Importance.

After a service at church, one may be pardoned so slight an offence as getting up a letter to the sudden charge from the warm rain of yesterday gives us to-day a wind as cold as if it came direct from the North pole, and never breathed on anything until it reached the streets of Indianapolis. But cold as it is, the manifest destiny of the hog tribe

is not affected; and even the cam of the Sabbath is disturbed by a "movement" in pork—yet on all fours. A drove of several hundred swine is now passing my win-

drove of several hundred swine is now passing my window, on their way to some railroad train or packing house—not moving like those who, possessed of ceris, rushed "into the sea," but wadding along with all the gravity and deliberation appropriate to the condemned on their way to slaughter. They are suggestive, toe; a fiving commentary on speculation in provisions. Their size and fatness and numbers prompt the inquiry, how is it with the pork trade?

Well, I have no desire to interfere with anybody's fortones. If people have "gone into kogs" at \$6.50. I house they may realize in mensely, if they can. But yesterday, coming from Creatline to this place, we met train after train with these doomed passengers; many of the trains made up of double storied cars, all hogs. The rapid transit on a railroad gave me no opportunity to count; but the number of swine met in a few hours on one railroad alone amounted to thousands. Their destination was mainly, I suppose, the city of New York, though some may possibly yield up their bristles in eleveland. And from all I can tearn, this transit of sive pork to your city is likely to go on for some weeks yet, probably until about the last of March.

In acverting to any branch of business, one not earliered

ther, and will therefore uncerstand that I write not to influence markets for my own purposes, but to inform your readers.

I learn from St. Louis that prices there are already giving way. From \$6 and \$6 50 there has already been a drop down to \$6 50; and even at this late, as I am informed, packers are not anxious to incur large responsibilities. In Cincinnati and Louisville a similar state of things exists, and also at other important packing points. The reason of this decline is, that the country is found to be fuller of logs than was expected. The prices offered by packers in the early part of the season have led the failmens to pen a large portion of their stock; and the abundant corn crop has allored the material to put them in hist rate condition. An experienced packer with whom I have conversed estimates the increased weight over last year at twonty per cent. He thinks, too, that the number of logs is also much larger than last year, so that the entile pork crop is greatly in advance of any previous season. If this view is correct, our Western farmers have reason to fear that the logs yet to be marketed may be made to go off at a considerably reduced figure. A little panic among the packers is likely to run them down as much below as they may have been above the proper range.

In any event, the returns to the West on hogs alone, will this year be enormous. The profits do not, of course, all go to the farmers. but are shared among several classes. The merchants will find increased demands for goods, and the railroads iscreased freight and passenger than the state of the profits do not, of course, and the huilders of houses mills and acciditations.

In any event, the returns to the West on hogs alone, will this year be enormous. The profits do not, of course, all go to the farmers, but are shared among several classes. The merchants will find increased demands for goods, and the railroads increased freight and passenger business; and the builders of houses, mills and agricultural machinery increased demand for their services and products. And the whole thing tends, in the end, to a greater diffusion of educational facilities, leading, possibly, to a higher order of civilization. But on this topic, among for the present. It will require a separate etter to do even reanty justice to the actual progress which the great West is making in education, morals, manners, refinement and religion—a progress which satisfies us that we are already well up with our Eastern brethren, if not in advance.

You are indebted for this hasty letter to the fact that our western roads do not run trains on Sundays. I cannot leave best citil the morrow morning, when I go to st. Louis by way of Terre Haute and Vincennes, taxing the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, with its magnificent broad gauge cars, at Vincennes. When in New York, the other day, I found that the ticket agents were not selling through tickets by this route te St. Louis. I was informed that "the connection was broken." It appears that there is some difficulty in adjusting the time tables, and a delay of a few hours occurs at Vincennes. The matter, I am advised, will be arranged in a few days. As it is, those well nosted prefer this route to St. Louis over any other, as it takes them through in less time and distance.

This is literally a City of the Plain. The site is almost a dead level, and the country in every direction is of similar character. Yet Indianopolis is already a pase of consequence, and seems to be rapidly growing. As the Siate of Indians prospers, so will her capital flearish. It is now the most important city in the State, considering its political as well as material advantages or resources. Railroad

Remarks of Horace F. Clark, AT THE HARD SHELL CELEBRATION OF THE BAT-

Remarks of Horace F. Clark,

AT THE HARD SHELL CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF NEW OBLEANS.

Mr. Prissibert And Gintileres—the year which has just
engraven its images upon the page of bistory has been an
eventful one. It has witre-seed the varied phases of the
conflict now raging between the great powers of Europe,
and republican America has sympathized from time totime—now with the more dazzing chivalry of imperial
France, and ever with the desperate resistance of cold
and despotic Russia. While our attention has been thus
attracted toward the scenes of a struggle, in the result of
which we can hardly have serious national concern,
events of by no means inccusiderable consequence have
transpired at home. But this is not the place to recount
them. America is our home. Here our first and last
affectures cluster; here we trace the glorious memories
of the past; here rest the foundations of our bright hopes
for the future. Mr. President, an event such as we commemorate brings to view our own political horizon, and
he-ye stretches to read the story which the coming
year is to tell of our national progress and our political
destiny. We must not be unministful that the year upon
which we have entered is the cra of the selection of a
chief magiatrate of this great pation. That the place
which first received uneying renown from the immortal
Washington, and which gathered new glory from
the 3dministration of the illustrious man whose
memory we celebrate, and who, if he was not
the first great architect of the liberties of his country,
nevertheless accomplished much to strengthen their
foundations, and to adorn the sublimest edifice which human ingenuity has as yet constructed, is to be filled
anew. That same one of our people is to be invested for
a term of years with powers which cannot be exercised
but for the greatest amount of evil or of good; and that
our beloved cuntry and its institutions are to sustain
anew the shock which near a score of times they have
hereletion without denser encountered. This day there